

U. S. ASKS AUSTRIA TO RECALL DUMBA

THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON WILL NO LONGER BE ACCEPTABLE.

WAS FOMENTING STRIKES

State Department Finds That He Interfered With Internal Affairs and Sent Secret Messages by an American Citizen.

Washington.—The United States has asked for the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador to this country.

Secretary of State Lansing on Sept. 9 gave out the following statement:

"The department has instructed Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to deliver to the minister for foreign affairs the following note:

"Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government.

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen, protected by an American passport, as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the president directs me to inform your excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the government of the United States as the ambassador of his imperial majesty at Washington.

"Believing that the imperial and royal government will realize that the government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba, on account of his improper conduct, the government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary, and assures the imperial and royal government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

It is believed there is little possibility that the Austrian government will decline to comply with the request for the recall of Ambassador Dumba. It has been held that it rests with the government to which a representative is accredited to say whether he is acceptable and that a mere suggestion that he is not satisfactory is sufficient for his recall. Cases have occurred, however, in American history where other nationalities declined to accede to the request of the United States for the recall of their representative. In such cases the United States followed regular diplomatic procedure and refused to recognize the representatives to whom objection had been taken.

SAN SALVADOR EARTHQUAKE

Jutiapa, a City of 12,000 Inhabitants, Is Destroyed—Cable Service Points Crippled.

La Libertad, Salvador.—A strong earthquake has occurred in San Salvador and Guatemala.

Jutiapa, capital of the department of same name in Guatemala, has been ruined.

In the city of San Salvador no details have been reported. In Santa Anna there were a few casualties.

The churches in Santa Anna, Sonsonate and other villages of the republic are in ruins.

Jutiapa is 45 miles southeast of Guatemala City and is the center of the cattle and coffee trade of the district. The last available records give Jutiapa a population of about 12,000.

Cables Interrupted.

New York.—The Central and South American Telegraph Company reported that earthquakes had interrupted their cable lines between San Juan del Sur, Costa Rica, and Salina Cruz. Their report states that the shocks were very heavy in Costa Rica, but there are no indications of loss of life in their advices.

Later the company reported that one of the cables was working, but up to Sept. 7 no details regarding possible damage wrought in Costa Rica had been received.

Recorded in Scotland. London.—The meteorological office was notified by the observatory at Eskdalemuir, Scotland, that a violent earthquake had been recorded at 1 a. m. Sept. 7. The indicated epicenter was at latitude 9 north, longitude 86 west, about 70 miles from Cape Blanco, on the coast of Costa Rica, in the Pacific.

BORDER FIGHT CONTINUES

Two Mexicans Are Killed By United States Soldiers in Battle Near Brownsville, Texas.

Brownsville, Texas.—Two Mexican bandits were shot by American soldiers returning the bandits' fire across the Rio Grande at Cavazos crossing, about 40 miles above here on Sept. 5. At the same time the gravity of the situation was somewhat relieved by the active co-operation of Carranza military authorities, who removed Carranza troops from the river bank at Cavazos crossing and promised to try to keep their men away from the river.

An army aeroplane fell shortly before dark near the aviation camp, several miles outside of Brownsville. Flight Lieut. Morrow was reported badly, if not fatally, injured.

Maj. Hay, chief of staff for Maj. Gen. Frederick F. Funston, arrived from San Antonio and was followed by several troop trains, the beginning of a troop movement which will put the weight of 4,000 regulars in the lower Rio Grande to help maintain peace.

One Carranza officer and one civilian, known in Matamoros, Mexico, as a Carranza supporter, were killed in the fighting at Cavazos crossing between Mexicans and American soldiers and Texas rangers. Proof of the deaths of these men was brought here from Matamoros.

Capt. Frank R. McCoy of the Third United States Cavalry, in command of the troops at the crossing fight, reported also that there probably were other casualties among the Mexicans. At least a dozen Mexicans were seen to fall during the fight.

The total American casualties in this fight and in the shooting of Sept. 5 were one man slightly wounded and one horse injured.

One serious menace to international relations, as authorities here view the situation, is in continual firing across the Rio Grande by Mexicans at Americans who may appear on the Texas side of the river, as in the scene just above Brownsville, extending about 75 miles up the river. Officers believe that this reckless rifle firing cannot continue indefinitely without causing reprisals which will tempt irresponsible Mexicans to try an actual military invasion of American soil.

Americans appearing on or near the river bank to look after their property are subject to risk. To minimize the peril, American soldiers have strict orders never to fire across the river unless first fired upon, and they have observed this rule, usually to the extent of imperiling their own lives.

U. S. ARMY TO GUARD BORDER

Pan-American Diplomats Scheduled to Meet On Or Before Sept. 15 in Interests of Peace.

Brownsville, Tex.—Report says that Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston of the southern department is to issue orders placing practically the entire Rio Grande River country in the Brownsville section in the hands of the United States army. It is understood that the army will devote its forces primarily to guarding the border, leaving the policing work in the interior, except when special troops are needed, to state and county officers.

Washington.—The Pan-American diplomats trying to re-establish constitutional government in Mexico will meet next week to consider replies to their appeal to the Mexican factions for a peace conference and to plan their next steps. Secretary of State Lansing said no date had been set, but the meeting would be held about the middle of September, because the Argentine ambassador, Mr. Naon, leaves on the 15th for a visit to his home.

The next move has not been disclosed. Gen. Carranza has not replied to the appeal, although he has indicated he will give a negative answer. Gens. Villa and Zapata and many leaders affiliated with them have agreed to the conference.

Gen. Carranza may reply before the conference meets again, and some officials believe he will leave the way open for further negotiations. Officials are convinced Carranza will make a tremendous effort within the next few weeks to drive Villa from Torreon and Chihuahua, and thus establish virtually complete supremacy of his government.

Carranza commanders have been unusually active within the last 10 days.

Auto-Electric Car Crash Fatal.

Rochester, N. Y.—Five persons were killed when an automobile was struck by an electric car on the Erie railroad, ten miles north of here. The dead are Stephen S. Emerson, 75; Louis Lawson, 50; Florence Truesdale, 24; Nellie Hayner, 45, and Mrs. Edith Keith, 47.

Try to Crush Villa.

Washington.—Administration officials here are watching closely the military situation in Central Mexico, where Carranza's forces are planning to launch a general attack against the Villa army either at Torreon or Chihuahua.

Unofficial reports have reached Washington that Villa is planning to evacuate Torreon and concentrate his forces at Chihuahua for the struggle with Carranza generals whose recent successes have paved the way for an attempt to close in and crush Villa.

ZEPPELINS STRIKE BLOW AT LONDON

TWENTY PERSONS ARE KILLED IN THE LATEST GERMAN AIR RAID.

EIGHTY-SIX OTHERS HURT

Many Historic and Famous Buildings Near Point Where Attack Was Made—Censors Obscure Full Report of Raid.

London.—The Zeppelin raid on London on the night of Sept. 8 resulted in the death of 20 persons and the injury of 86 others, according to official announcement made here. This makes a total of 33 persons killed and 129 injured in the raids on two successive nights.

The most alarming features of this latest visit of the Zeppelins, however, was that they invaded the heart of the city—the western part—wherein are located such landmarks as St. James Palace, Westminster Abbey, the Parliament buildings, the Charing Cross railroad station, the fashionable residential districts, and, on the edge, the great factories and warehouses.

This fact is not contained in the meager accounts of the raid issued by the official press bureau, and, as heretofore, the newspapers are allowed to publish only such information as is given out. The information, however, is given in the following official German statement received here:

"Our naval airships attacked during the nights of Sept. 8 and 9 the western part of the city of London, the great factories near Norwich and the harbor works and iron works at Middlesbrough. There were heavy explosions and numerous fires were observed. Our airships were heavily fired at by hostile batteries, but all returned safely.

"During the previous night other establishments in London and vicinity were bombed with explosive and incendiary bombs, and the effect was very satisfactory."

The complete casualty list as given out follows:

Killed, 12 men, two women and six children; injured seriously, eight men, four women and two children; injured slightly, 38 men, 23 women and 11 children. One soldier was killed and three were injured. The embassy reports that the number of Americans either killed or injured.

TEN DIE IN AIR RAID

Zeppelins Visit English East Coast and Drop Many Bombs—Dwellings Are Wrecked.

London.—Ten persons were killed and 46 others wounded in the German air raid on the east coast of England on the night of Sept. 7.

The official account of the raid, as given out here, follows:

"Three Zeppelins visited the eastern counties last night and dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were in action. Aeroplanes went up, but were unable to locate the airships.

"Fifteen small dwellings were demolished or seriously damaged and a large number of doors, windows, etc., were broken. Several fires were caused, but were promptly extinguished. There was no other serious damage.

"The following casualties have been reported:

"Killed: Two men, three women and five children, a total of 10. Wounded seriously: Four men, 11 women and five children, a total of 20. Wounded slightly: Nine men, 5 women and 9 children, a total of 23. Missing and believed to be buried in debris: One man and two women, total 3. Total casualties, 56.

"All the above were civilians, except one soldier, who is reported to have been wounded seriously."

Von Tirpitz Remains.

Amsterdam.—Reports at Admiral Von Tirpitz, German minister of marine, intends to resign a inventions, although it is true that he plans to take a brief vacation. A speech from Amsterdam Sept. 3 said was reported in Berlin that Admiral Von Tirpitz would resign and be succeeded by Admiral Von Pohl, now chief of the admiralty staff and commander of the Baltic fleet.

Munitions Shipments Increase.

Washington.—Figures made public by the bureau of foreign domestic commerce show that shipments of war supplies aggregated near \$50,000,000 in July, a big increase over preceding months.

Toutons On Strike.

Chicago.—Seventy-five German and Austrian machinists employed by Toris, Wold & Co., tool manufacturers, struck when they learned the company had taken a contract to make tools to be used in manufacturing shrapnel for the allies. William Cameron, president of the company, said: "The men have no reason that we know of for striking. They made no demand for higher wages, shorter hours or changes in working conditions. They just walked out and tied up our plants."

ANOTHER LINER TORPEDOED

German Submarine Sinks Canadian Liner Hesperian Bound for Montreal.—26 Reported Drowned.

London.—The Allan Line steamer Hesperian, with 350 passengers and a crew of 300 aboard, bound from Liverpool for Montreal, was attacked, it is believed, without warning by a German submarine off the Irish coast just as darkness was falling on the evening of Sept. 4.

Six second cabin passengers, six third cabin passengers and 13 of the crew are unaccounted for. This brings the probable death list, including Miss Carberry of St. Johns, Newfoundland, whose body is here, up to 26.

No submarine was seen and probably it was too dark to observe the wake of a torpedo, but passengers and members of the crew, who arrived at Queenstown in rescue steamers agree that the attack was made by a German undersea boat, basing their opinion on the force of the shock and the great volume of water thrown into the air.

The force of the explosion was tremendous. Of the passengers landed at Queenstown about 20 were injured. There were no American passengers aboard, so far as the American consul could learn, except two members of the crew. Both were saved.

About 30 Canadian soldiers, wounded in Flanders, were going home to recuperate. Most of the other passengers were Canadians, returning from a visit to England, or English people on their way to Canada to settle.

The torpedo struck the Hesperian in the forward engine room and the ship immediately began to settle to the head. Capt. Main ordered the passengers and crew into the boats, but with his officers remained on the bridge, although at that time he must have felt sure that his ship would go down.

The discipline was perfect, but one boat capsized and those in her were thrown into the water. All were picked up, and with other passengers and the crew were transferred to rescue steamers, which arrived in answer to wireless calls.

Passengers landed at Queenstown asserted that the attack was without warning. The United States embassy here received no confirmation on this point. The American consul at Queenstown telegraphed the embassy, however, that there were one or two Americans aboard, adding that none was lost.

The Hesperian was a vessel of 10,920 tons gross.

GERMANS MAY TAKE RIGA

Menace to Baltic Seaport Becomes More Serious.—Concerted Land and Sea Attack Expected.

London.—The menace to Riga, the Russian Baltic sea port, is becoming more serious. The Germans still hold the bridgehead at Friedrichstadt, the occupation of which effectively cuts off the Riga's railway communication to the south, while German aircraft are active in the gulf, perhaps pre-arranging another naval clash as part of a concerted German land and sea move to complete the isolation of the city and force its abandonment by the Russians.

According to an unofficial Berlin dispatch, received by way of Copenhagen, the Germans claim possession of the gulf, the Russians having abandoned Dago Island, the northernmost of the three islands, just outside the gulf.

Berlin's official communication on Sept. 6 claims no further progress by Von Hindenburg from the Baltic to Grodno, but thence southward the armies of Prince Leopold and Field Marshal von Mackensen are said to be moving forward, while the Austrian official statement covering the battle line farther south and east records nothing but Teutonic gains.

\$180,000 Shortage.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Testimony by Geo. B. Wilkinson, formerly one of the executive officers of the First National Bank of Amsterdam, has disclosed the fact that there was a shortage of \$180,000 in the funds of the bank. The disclosure was made by government witnesses at the trial here of Baron Eugene F. E. Oppenheim and Dr. Howard J. Rogers of New York City and Richard Murphy, former state assemblyman, charged with conspiring to embezzle more than \$28,000 from the bank.

Attack Nogales.

Nogales.—Carranza troops on Sept. 8 began storming the outer defenses at Nogales, Sonora, just across the international boundary from here. The attacking forces were said to number 4,000 men. Gov. Maytorena, Villa defender of the town, is believed to have a garrison of 5,000 soldiers, mostly Yaqui Indians.

Hesperian Carried Gun.

Queenstown.—There is absolutely no doubt that a gun was mounted on the Hesperian. It is understood the gun was visible to all, no secret being made of its presence.

Submarine Gets Another.

La Rochelle, France.—The British steamer Mora has been sunk by a German submarine off Penmarch, department of Finistere. Her captain and 25 men of the crew were landed here by the Rochelle smack Baleineau.

GERMANY REFUSES REQUEST OF U. S.

WASHINGTON ASKED INDEMNITY OF BERLIN FOR U. S. LIVES LOST ON ARABIC.

ANY OBLIGATION IS DENIED

Note Says No Obligation Will Be Acknowledged Even if Submarine Commander Was Mistaken in Supposed Attack.

Berlin.—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Arabic, on Aug. 19, which was communicated to the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of Sept. 7, the text of which follows:

"On Aug. 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley, about 16 nautical miles south of Kinross, and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and did not bear any neutral markings.

"When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him.

"In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

"This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish Sea on Aug. 14—that is, a few days before—by a large passenger steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

"The German government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses its regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intention of the Arabic.

"If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion as being a question of international law to The Hague tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"In so doing it assumes that as a matter of course the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

WASHINGTON WILL INVESTIGATE

State Department Will Decide Whether Arabic Attempted Attack.

Washington.—The note of Germany on the sinking of the Arabic, explaining that the commander of the submarine thought the vessel was going to ram him and that he sank it in self-defense, has been received at the State Department. As the question whether the Arabic resisted the submarine is something to be established only by evidence, the State Department is now obliged to ascertain the circumstances for itself. Therefore, it will be some time before the case will be settled. Incidentally, the United States has advised Germany that it will not take up the case of the Lusitania until the Arabic incident has been cleared up to the satisfaction of the United States.

The State Department has received affidavits by English and American citizens on the Arabic. It is a general agreement that no attempt whatever was made to ram the submarine.

Crown Prince Makes Gains.

London.—The German crown prince is making another determined attempt to break through the French lines in the Argonne and Berlin declares he has taken trenches over a front of two kilometers (1 1/4 miles) and to a depth of from 300 to 520 meters, capturing 2,000 prisoners, 13 machine guns and 64 mine throwers. The French admit a partial German success, but declare that in most instances the attackers were thrown back with heavy losses.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

WATER FOR CHRISTENING.

There seems to be some confusion on the part of certain good people concerning the attitude of the W. C. T. U. with regard to the christening of ships with champagne. The Outlook said editorially: "The opposition of extreme temperance advocates has always been difficult to understand." It contends that inasmuch as "a bottle smashed on the bow of a battleship is one bottle that can never be drunk, such an event ought to be regarded as another blow to the consumption of liquor."

Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, being asked to give the white-ribboners' viewpoint, said: "Our friends, the 'nonextremists,' are taking a narrow and superficial view of the question. They are losing sight of the symbolism of the rite itself. Consider the root meaning of the word christening. One of the dictionary definitions of to christen is, 'to name, as a ship by a ceremony likened to baptism.' Always baptism in the Christian economy has been with water. If in days gone by spirituous liquors were supposed to give long life and to bring good luck, the revelations of science have thoroughly exploded that theory. Water is a symbol of life, alcohol a symbol of disease, destruction and death, the enemy of life and of efficiency; hence the christening of any ship with champagne is an absurdity and an anachronism."

FUTURE OF KING ALCOHOL.

The Russian minister of finance offers \$362,500 in prizes for the discovery of new methods for utilizing alcohol. Three prizes totaling \$25,000, will be given for the discovery of new denaturizing substances, the improvements to be such as will guarantee a general use and make alcohol absolutely unfit for use as a beverage. Twenty-one prizes, totaling \$337,500, are offered for suggestions for adding to and improving the uses of spirits for heating, lighting, motive power and in the industrial branches of chemical technology. The largest single prize of \$37,000 (supplemented by two other prizes totaling \$50,000) is offered for an invention relating to the utilization of spirits in internal combustion engines; the production of such substances as vinegar, ether, chloroform, dissolving agents, fuel, lighting, etc.

Russia's wise and practical policy with regard to King Alcohol points to the time when that most powerful enemy of the human race from the beginning of time shall be transformed into valued servant and friend. Thus do we become "more than conquerors."

STUDY OF ALCOHOL.

That the dangers of alcohol should be emphasized in every school in the land, was the opinion voiced by Dr. G. D. Cameron of Ohio, speaking before the bureau of sanitary science of the American Institute of Homeopathy. While the schools had touched upon the subject somewhat, he said, it remained for the European war to set forth "the true relation of this demoralizer of human efficiency."

"The utter desolation alcohol creates in the home makes it like war," he asserted. "Like war, it digs the untimely grave. It impoverishes. Through heredity it creates the neurotic. It damns and degenerates wherever it comes in contact with the human tissue. It paves the way for tuberculosis and is first assistant in disseminating the diseases of vice. Yet the schools do not manifest the strong interest in this subject which its importance in social science deserves. Let the forces of enlightenment array themselves where the enemies of society are making their strongest attack. The schools should teach that good health is life's greatest asset."

CONDEMN THE SALOON.

The Catholic Total Abstinence union at its annual convention in Milwaukee voted to join hands with the Dry Church federation and appointed a committee to co-operate with that organization. "The saloon," declared the Catholics, "is engaged in destroying civilized society. So long as it confines its destroying influence to the male portion of our population temporizing remedies and expedients were first to be thought of, but since the alcohol octopus has enmeshed the whole family in its slimy tentacles, with commercialized vice, a symptom of the alcoholic blight, with womanhood dishonored and motherhood destroyed, the manhood that remains unsullied must arise in defense till the whole bad business is swept from our land."

SOCIAL AND CIVIC PROBLEM.

William A. Pinkerton has said that all of us are more or less potentially criminal, and that this innate tendency is kept submerged by most men through habits of temperate self-control.

That the city and state are responsible for deliberately breaking down the resisting power of their citizens there no longer can be any question. In other words, the problem of crime is not merely a matter of individual responsibility. Its prevention is a question of social and civic obligation.